



Medical Necessity Guideline

Medical Necessity Guideline (MNG) Title: Active Water Circulation Pump with Cold Compression Pad		
MNG #: 095	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SCO <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> One Care <input type="checkbox"/> MA Medicare Preferred <input type="checkbox"/> MA Medicare Value <input type="checkbox"/> RI Medicare Preferred <input type="checkbox"/> RI Medicare Value <input type="checkbox"/> RI Medicare Maximus	Prior Authorization Needed? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes (always required) <input type="checkbox"/> Yes (only in certain situations. See this MNG for details) <input type="checkbox"/> No
Clinical: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Operational: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Informational: <input type="checkbox"/>
Benefit Type: <input type="checkbox"/> Medicare <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Medicaid	Approval Date: 01/06/2022;	Effective Date: 05/07/2022;
Last Revised Date:	Next Annual Review Date: 01/6/2023;	Retire Date:

OVERVIEW:

The use of cryotherapy (cold therapy) and compression therapy have been standard practice in postoperative treatment for musculoskeletal and other surgery or injury to reduce edema and pain for a common duration of several days and perhaps up to two weeks. Cryotherapy can be provided by either ice packs or cooling devices. Cooling devices can be either passive (gravity fed from an ice/water filled cooler) or active (powered mechanical pumps and/or portable refrigerators). CCA’s preference is for using the most robust, cost-effective, and dependable evidence-based technology, which is available. Ice with compression is as effective as passive gravity-fed units.

DECISION GUIDELINES:

Clinical Eligibility:

Members who have undergone musculoskeletal surgery or injury and are expected to experience resultant pain and edema.

Determination of need:

Member is expected to experience pain and edema that may improve with the use of this equipment.

LIMITATIONS/EXCLUSIONS:

- Member or caregiver is physically unable to operate the active pump cold compression pad.
- Member has used the active pump cold compression pad in the past without improvement.
- The equipment cannot reasonably be expected to make a meaningful contribution to the treatment of a member’s illness or injury.
- Member already has equipment that will meet their needs and is in good working order.



Medical Necessity Guideline

- Recommended equipment is experimental in nature.
- Active pumps are only considered if ice packs, and passive gravity fed cold compression pad cannot be used.

Indications for Active:

- Member and caregiver are physically unable to use ice packs, or a passive gravity fed cold compression pad; and
- Member or caregiver demonstrates the ability to set up and maintain the active pump cold compression pad.

KEY CARE PLANNING CONSIDERATIONS:

- Member or caregiver demonstrates the ability to set up and maintain the device; and
- Member or caregiver demonstrates the ability to safely use the device.

AUTHORIZATION: HCPCS code **E0218** requires authorization.

Documentation Requirements:

- Standard Written Order (SWO);
- Medical necessity documentation by MD, NP, or PA; and
- Manufacturer's invoice.

REGULATORY NOTES:

Mass Health; 130 CMR 450.204: Medical Necessity; 130CMR 428.402 Definitions; 130CMR 409.402: Definitions; 130CMR 409.414 Non-covered services

RELATED REFERENCES:

This MNG guide is not a rigid rule. CCA has the mission to address all of our members' complicated health needs. Care partners can identify members with Behavioral Health and HOPE (*) challenges who may benefit from extending these guidelines to support our at-risk members' unique health challenges. CCA encourages our clinicians to clearly document our members' unique health contexts when requesting care which does not meet this formal MNG's conditions and recommendations.

*High Opiate Patient Engagement = members with high doses of opiates whom we hope to help by treating their pain alternatively and reducing their exposure to dangerous opiates.

1. Bech M, Moorhen J2, Cho M1, Lavergne MR3, Stothers K1, Hoens AM2. Device or ice: the effect of consistent cooling using a device compared with intermittent cooling using an ice bag after total knee arthroplasty. *Physiother Can.* Winter 2015;67(1):48-55. doi: 10.3138/ptc.2013-78.
2. Su EP1, Perna M, Boettner F, Mayman DJ, Gerlinger T, Barsoum W, Randolph J, Lee G. A prospective, multi-center, randomised trial to evaluate the efficacy of a cryopneumatic device on total knee arthroplasty recovery. *J Bone Joint Surg Br.* 2012 Nov;94(11 Suppl A):153-6. doi: 10.1302/0301-620X.94B11.30832.



Medical Necessity Guideline

3. Adie S, Kwan A, Naylor JM, Harris IA, Mittal R. Cryotherapy following total knee replacement. Cochrane Database Syst Rev. 2012 Sep 12;9:CD007911. doi: 10.1002/14651858.CD007911.pub2.

ATTACHMENTS:

EXHIBIT A	
EXHIBIT B	

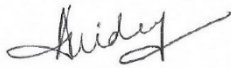
REVISION LOG:

REVISION DATE	DESCRIPTION

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